



NEWS OF THE WEEK

HAPPENINGS OF THE SEVEN
PAST DAYS ARE BRIEFLY
TOLD HERE.

FROM AROUND THE PLANET

Dispatches From Our Own and For-
eign Countries Are Here Given
in Short Meter for
Busy Readers.

During a foul fight at Boaz Station, Ky., Walter Boren was shot through the heart, John Newman was stabbed to death and Charles Boren was gashed in the head.

Developments in the Mexican capital resulted in a triumph for the war party. The war party is in control and is being backed up by Provisional President Carranza, and unless concessions are made Gen. Carranza, it seems, must fight his way into the capital and power.

Richard Croker, the former political leader of New York, sent to John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, \$2,500 as a subscription to the Irish volunteers' fund and offered his residence and grounds at Glenageary for President Wilson for federal judge on dangers connected with them.

Portland, Ore., was chosen as the city for the next convention of the supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias, to be held during the summer of 1916, at the concluding session of the Pythian convention.

President Griffin and Charles Hall, negroes, were taken from the city hall tower at Monroe, La., and hanged by a mob. Less than 24 hours before Henry Holmes was lynched near there in connection with the same crime.

China has instructed her ministers at Washington and Tokio to request the United States and Japan to join with China in an effort to prevent hostilities in Chinese waters and territories because of the far-reaching dangers connected with them.

Reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the men employed by the Copper Queen and Calumet and Arizona smelters at Douglas, Ariz., was put into effect. At the same time some 500 men, amounting to a quarter of the working force, were laid off.

The endorsement of Harvey D. Hinman, a Republican, by Theodore Roosevelt for the Progressive party nomination for governor of New York raised a storm at a meeting of Progressives from all parts of the state.

With returns in from more than one-half the counties in Kansas little doubt remained that former Senator Curtis has defeated Senator Bristow in the race for the Republican senatorial nomination.

The exportation of gold and silver from Peru was prepared by the government. A meeting of senators and deputies was called to decide on measures to be taken in connection with the financial situation.

Peace for the City of Mexico at least now seems a certainty. The council of war consisting of 112 generals decided upon the unconditional surrender of the city to the constitutionalists.

Arrangements are being made to return the \$10,000,000 gold aboard the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie at Bar Harbor to the consignee in New York by revenue cutters.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, is gravely ill and hopes for her recovery have almost vanished. All the members of the family have been summoned to the White House.

The nominations of Paul M. Warburg of New York and Frederic A. Delano of Chicago to the federal reserve board were reported to the senate by the banking committee.

A food famine threatens in Glasgow, and some of the stores had to close their doors, so pressing were the buyers. Prices jumped immediately, sugar from 5 to 12 cents a pound, and many shops sold out.

The war in all probability will prevent this year's international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett trophy, scheduled to start from Kansas City Oct. 6 next.

The Adams general dam bill, to authorize federal permits for dams on navigable streams for power purposes, limited to terms of 50 years, was passed by the house by a vote of 187 to 45.

Twenty-six coal mines throughout Kansas were obliged to close down when 3,000 miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, walked out. The miners assert they have no contract under which to continue work, their former biennial contract having expired on July 31.

Inhabitants of the Samoan Islands are now in direct communication with the outside world by means of the wireless. For years they had to be content with the news once a month by steamers.

News reached Gainesville, Tex., of the killing of Jim Pope, a farmer, residing in Oklahoma across Red river, 20 miles northwest of Gainesville, by his 17-year-old daughter, who fired on her father at close range with a shotgun.

Lester Maxley assistant cashier of the Ham National bank, at Mount Vernon, Ill., was killed and four companions injured by the overturning of a touring car.

"American crops can and must move to Europe." That was the view expressed by Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce after a conference with Secretary Bryan.

President Wilson directed that all officers of the army and navy, whether active or retired, refrain from discussing publicly either the military or political situation in Europe.

A provision which would sweep from the civil service system all assistant postmasters, clerks and other employees of postoffices throughout the country and make them the personal appointees of local postmasters was put up into the Moon railway bill on a preliminary vote in the house.

President Wilson nominated Representative Andrew J. Peters of Boston, Mass., to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George announced in the house of commons that the government had decided to proclaim a general moratorium for a month. Wages, salaries, rates and taxes, government payments and national insurance transactions are not to come within the scope of the moratorium.

Upon Miss Margaret Wilson, eldest daughter of the president, now devote the duties of mistress of the White House. Miss Wilson is the only unmarried daughter.

As a result of the unsettled conditions caused by the general European war, copper mines in the Ray district reduced their working force to half time. Two thousand men are affected.

Increases in freight rates on all the railroads west of the Mississippi river are being prepared for submission to the interstate commerce commission.

Amendments to the bank law extending issues of currency to banks and trust companies in the federal reserve system were finally passed in the house. More than a billion dollars will be available for additional circulation.

A bill to exclude from readmission into the United States all aliens who depart for Europe to engage in a foreign war was introduced by Representative Harrison of Mississippi.

Government suit to recover 125,000 acres of valuable Arkansas timber land listed in an original survey as lakes was begun in the federal court in Chicago. The land is valued at \$9,000,000 and is held by several lumber companies.

President Wilson appealed to the people of the United States to remain calm during the war in Europe. He declared the United States owed it to mankind to help the rest of the world during the present crisis.

Working conditions at the plant of the Huestake Mining company were the subject of inquiry by the federal industrial relations commission at the first hearing upon mining conditions held by that body.

The pope addressed an exhortation to all the Catholics of the world asking them to lift their souls toward Christ, who alone was able to aid. He called on the clergy to offer public prayers.

Incomplete returns in Oklahoma indicate that Senator T. P. Gore is leading his opponent, Samuel W. Hayes, for the nomination for United States senator.

Paul Paskofsky, formerly orderly to the celebrated Polish patriot Prince Joseph Poniatsky, died at Korr, near Kieff, at the age of 124.

Retail prices of provisions advanced 50 per cent in Liverpool. The stores were besieged and in some cases had to close, their stocks were running so low. The local sugar refineries have closed and grocers are unable to obtain further supplies.

Naval authorities endeavored to bring about the withdrawal of the American battleship fleet from Mexican waters and its return to the northern coasts.

Members of the Texas Grain Dealers' association wired Secretary McAdoo, requesting him to place \$50,000,000 in the hands of Texas to aid in financing the grain crop.

The minimum wage for girls more than 18 and of women employed in industrial occupations in the state of Washington will be \$3.90 a week, a ruling of the industrial welfare commission to that effect having gone into operation.

The coast artillery companies of the western department of the army, which have been performing border duties, will be brought back to their respective stations on the west coast and replaced by a squadron of the First cavalry.

GERMAN ARMY
IN LIEGE BUT
FORTS STAND

London.—The admiralty has announced that one of the cruiser squadrons of the main fleet was attacked by German submarines. None of the ships was damaged. One German submarine was sunk. No details were given as to the place at which the fight occurred.

The submarine sunk by the British fleet was the U-15, which was built in 1912 and displaced 300 tons. She carried a crew of 12 men.

Rottterdam.—A fierce battle is raging on the Meuse, south of Vise. A bridge over the river, which was rebuilt by the Germans for their advance, was repeatedly destroyed by Belgian shells.

The German regiments, the Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth, were moved down by quick-fires. The 1,000 beds in the Dutch Red Cross hospitals are full of wounded Germans. Wounded men are being sent to Alkmaar.

London.—The occupation of Liege by the Germans is confirmed in a dispatch received here from Brussels. Ten thousand of the Kaiser's troops now occupy the city.

Rome.—Austria cruisers bombarded Antivari, Montenegro, destroying the wireless station, according to advices brought to Bari, near Brindisi, by steamer.

St. Petersburg.—Russian troops have penetrated through the valley of the River Styx, which rises in the Balkans and flows into Russia, and have entered Austrian territory, driving and Austrian posts before them.

Washington.—The German foreign office has notified Ambassador Gerard that all German ports have been mined. It is reported that the English Channel has also been mined, but by whom the report does not say.

FRENCH OCCUPY CITY OF KOLMAR, PARIS IS TOLD.

Paris.—It is unofficially announced that Kolmar, a city 40 miles southwest of Strasbourg, in Alsace-Lorraine has been occupied by the French.

Kolmar (also spelled Colmar) is a city with a population of 30,000 on the Ill River, and almost directly north of the city of Strasbourg. It is reported that the French losses were not excessive, while those of the Germans were "very serious." Also that Mulhausen was occupied in less than an hour.

The French minister of war gives the following official account of the occupation of Mulhausen, in Alsace-Lorraine, by the French Saturday.

Populace Welcomes Troops.

"During the march from Altkirch the French forces passed the abandoned earthworks and defenses of Mulhausen; the populace came out from the town and in a frenzy of delight welcomed the French troops. The cavalry galloped through the streets pursued the German rear guard. The French established themselves north of Mulhausen.

"Rout is the only word with which to describe the German retreat. The French losses were not excessive when the result is considered. The Mulhausen, the great industrial and intellectual center of Alsace, will reverberate throughout Europe.

"The Germans retired in the direction of Neu-Breisach. The whole of Alsace will rise against them and aggravate their position."

Gen. Joffre, who has received congratulations of the war department, addressed a proclamation to Alsace, saying that the French soldiers were the first workers in a great task of revenge.

French Continue Invasion.

Gen. Joffre, commander of the French forces, issued the following proclamation:

"After 44 years of sorrowful waiting, French soldiers once more tread the soil of your noble country. They revenge. For them, what emotion it calls forth and what pride to complete the work which they have made at the sacrifice of their lives!"

"The French nation unanimously urges them on, and in the folds of their flag are inscribed the magic words: 'Right and liberty. Long live Alsace! Long live France!'"

Not a Thing.

The good dog that is given a bad name hasn't anything on the sedate, sensible girl who gets the reputation of being a flirt.

GAY PARIS HEARS
THE CURFEW BELL

Martial Law for First Time Since
Siege of Paris.

CALM FOLLOWS GREAT NOISE

War Scenes in the Frivolous French
Capital—Citizens Must Be Indoors
by 9:00 P. M.—Society Women
Take Volunteers' Places.

Paris.—Martial law is in force for the first time since 1870, when Paris was in a state of siege. A visitor unaware of the situation would fancy himself in the midst of a national festival. This is on the outside only, for every home has its mourning. But life sits lightly on the Parisian.

The whole city is bedragged; the streets are a mass of color; hardly a building is there that is not gay with bunting. The English flag is conspicuously everywhere.

In the streets hawkers do a roaring trade selling little flags for the buttonhole, one the national tri-color, another the combined colors of the triple entente.

Horse and motor traffic are almost non-existent. Luckily the weather keeps fine. Immense crowds line the boulevards and chief thoroughfares.

A noticeable feature is the strange quietness which has come over the people. Wednesday there was a continuous roar; processions followed one another continuously Thursday it was as though the nation were dwelling on the death struggle with its fiercest enemy.

News sheets were snatched from runners for news of the Belgians' heroic opposition to the German advance. But, above all, the certainty that England is going to stand by transformed

FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS



the thirst for street demonstrations. The crowd awaits events without noise or bluster. English and Italians are greeted in the cafes with lifted hat or a word of good fellowship. At the hotels the English visitors are treated with special courtesy and deference. Americans rank in the popular mind with Britishers as friendly to France.

Curfew Law in Force.

The new law is now in force; all citizens are expected to be indoors at 9:00 p. m. The curfew bell warns all at eight, when the cafes close and streets are deserted. The theaters follow suit. The receipts at the Comedie Francaise on Monday were under \$90. Twelve of the leading artists have gone to the front, among them Albert Carron and Georges Ricou. The Odéon theater has lost Paul Gavault. A few minor cafes chantant still try to draw, but the Moulin Rouge is closed. Maubarras, the eminent academician, has joined his regiment.

The police continue to be on the alert for spies. Many arrests have been made. Foreign residents have to apply to the police stations for permits to remain in the city. The gates are closed all around the fortifications at 8:00 p. m. Late arrivals by automobile have to run close examination. Carrier pigeons are the particular objects of suspicion to the police. The law of 1896 for hiding the importation of pigeons has been renewed. All the gun shops in Paris have been requisitioned to deposit their stock in warehouses to be held till martial law is abolished. Special municipal nurseries have been organized for the care of infants whose mothers have volunteered for the Red Cross or other work.

Men and the Man

Something over a hundred years ago the military genius was with France. Less than half a century ago Germany had the great leader.

However, much more men count than the man, yet the man does count. The spirit of the French people of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was finer than the spirit of the German people of that time.

The spirit of the German peoples of 1870 was finer than the spirit of the French people of 1870.

Will this European war develop a great military genius? Or will it depend on the higher average of the men and the war machine—where is the greater discipline, the finer spirit, the greater staying power?

The third day of mobilization was the big departure day. Men from twenty-eight to thirty left by the northern and eastern stations, which are barricaded to all but the military. Five hundred train loads left in one day. All was done in good order, with an absence of noisy manifestations. Many husbands break down when bidding wives and children adieu.

On the boulevards a superb automobile driven by a white-bearded man bears an inscription that it is for the free use of mobilized soldiers going to the eastern stations. As each soldier halts it and enters the old man hands him a well-stocked hamper and the crowd cheers.

The famous dressmakers have closed their doors. From the front doorways the midnights stream out, carrying tri-color banners. From one establishment fifty young women emerge. At the head are three pretty girls who hold between them a huge banner. The rest follow, singing "La Marseillaise" as they march up the Rue de la Paix towards the boulevard.

Americans Offer Services.

In the Montparnasse quarter, Holy Trinity lodge, a meeting house and hospital chiefly for the use of American artists, sculptors, etc., is now transformed into a military hospital. The members of the lodge unanimously offered their services for military work.

As the German ambassador left a street urchin crept through the lines of soldiers to the railway car. As the envoy entered the lad called out, "Give my compliments to William." The crowd ended the joke more than the departing guest.

A smartly gowned young woman has on her arms a lad of fourteen, dressed in a Russian naval suit with a cap marked "Russia." A guard passes. The boy leaves his mother and cries at the top of his voice, "Long live the French army." The officer stops his men and kisses the boy on both cheeks.

A correspondent was approached by an officer in uniform and asked to witness the civil marriage of one of his men. Soldier Delaporte Jean Marie was united with Chomel Caux. Kissing his bride and shaking hands, he has

WAR MINISTER TO
SUPPORT REBELS

CONSTITUTIONALISTS HAVE WON
A MORAL VICTORY SAYS CAR-
BAJAL'S MINISTER.

HE URGES TRANSFER OF RULE

Carranzistas, However, Must Make
Concessions or Fight Their Way
Into Capital, as the War
Party is in Control

Mexico City, Mexico.—Gen. Velasco, minister of war, issued a proclamation to the people of the capital defining the position of the federal army in the present crisis. He appeals to the constitutionalists to recognize the army as an institution supporting the legal government and not as a partisan body. He maintains that his army was loyal to President Madero until Madero was declared his successor.

The proclamation promises the loyal support of Gen. Velasco to any government the constitutionalists may establish, providing the transfer be made in accordance with the rights of life and property. It says also that the present government, legal, though transitory, is anxious to transfer power to the constitutionalists, who have won a moral, though not a military victory.

Appeals to the Press.

Gen. Velasco asks the radical press and the constitutionalists to ponder the conclusion before permitting hatred and vengeance to bathe the country in blood, thereby inviting American intervention. The proclamation calls upon the people who favor a peaceful rendition to fly a white flag from their houses and from their places of business.

Members of the old Madero congress, known as the "renovadores," telegraphed Gen. Carranza, begging him to define explicitly his position regarding the transfer of the provisional government, explaining that public sentiment in the capital is overwhelmingly in favor of peace, and asking his assistance to prevent further bloodshed.

The war party is in control and is being backed up by Provisional President Carranza, and unless concessions are made Gen. Carranza, it seems, must fight his way into the capital.

El Sol, the organ of Gen. Carranza, published a proclamation calling upon all the inhabitants of the city to meet in front of the statue of Columbus in the Paseo de la Reforma and demand the unconditional surrender of the Carranza government.

Gen. Medina Barron has been appointed commander-in-chief of the federal forces in the capital.

Mob Trails Negro Slayer.

Memphis, Tenn.—A mob is beating the bushes of Nonconform, eight miles south of Memphis, in search of Jim Buford, a negro, who killed W. B. Elmore, a deputy sheriff. In the hunt for Buford, two negroes who offered resistance to the posse have been killed.

Veterinarians Adjourn in London.

London.—Following adjournment of the International Veterinarian congress which has been in session here since Monday, the American party of surgeons planned to leave immediately for the United States.

Floods in Southern Texas.

Austin, Tex.—Flood conditions prevail over a large part of South Texas. In some localities 14 inches of rain has fallen during the last three days. Many bridges are washed out. The crop damage is heavy.

Another Ship Goes Through Canal.

Panama Canal Zone.—The steamer Advance successfully made a round-trip test trip through the Panama Canal from Colon to Miraflores Lake. The steamer Christobel made the same trip last week.

Fugitive Prisoner Taken.

Aurora Mo.—William Siler a fugitive from the Arkansas State Prison at Cummins was arrested at Aurora after being recognized by a man who had known him in Baxter county, Ark.

Kills His Invalid Father.

Huntsville, Mo.—John Reese, 24 years old, struck his father, Thomas Reese over the head with a steel bit, killing him instantly, after a quarrel at their home.

Falling Coal Kills Duquoin Miner.

Duquoin Ill.—Eugene Jackson, a coal miner was killed when he was caught under a fall of coal. His widow and five children live in St. Louis.

Italians Indorse Proposal.

Rome.—The Italian government gave indorsement to President's Wilson's proposal of mediation and it was stated that Italy would do everything in its power to bring about mediation.

1,000 Germans Stranded.

Glasgow, Scotland.—The day's sailings of the steamships of the Anchor, Allan and Donaldson lines were canceled and about 1,000 Americans and Canadians who booked their passages are left stranded here.

RECORD IS GOOD ONE

Wilson Administration Has Accomplished Things.

Washington Herald, Never a Sup-
porter of the President, Points Out
How Vexing Questions Have
Been Settled.

When the campaign opens in the autumn, the president's critics might as well acknowledge that they cannot charge him and his administration with lack of accomplishment. A very frequent cry when a new regime comes up for the test is: "What has it done?" as if inviting a negative answer. That will be impossible this year. Whether one may regard the affirmative activities of the Wilson administration as beneficial or otherwise, they have been undoubtedly numerous and substantial. No other administration in years has done so many things, or settled so many questions as the present one, by its nearly continuous session of congress since March 4, 1913.

There is the tolls question, which disturbed the last administration seriously. It is now out of the way. There is the currency reform, the need of which has been recognized for a generation, but the difficulty in attaining it admitted as serious. Yet it has been accomplished. There is tariff revision, not always easy to bring about, as attested by Mr. Cleveland's refusal to sign his own bill. Mr. Wilson has not only revised the tariff, but has revised it just the way he wanted it, striking heavy blows at two great industries in which his own people were deeply concerned—sugar and wool. The Mexican question seems likely to be settled, also in the president's own way. To us it has seemed a roundabout and unnecessary one, but we cannot on that account withhold from him the credit of accomplishment. And he has saved us from war.

The Republican campaign will have to be fought in the autumn not on inaction versus action, but on whether that action has been wise and desirable. And here there is abundant material on which to base one's conclusions.—Washington Herald (Ind.).

Praise for Wilson.

We do not wish to "crow over" the old school of diplomacy, but it will surely learn a lesson from the Washington schoolmaster. Its mistakes were natural from its point of view, which is the old point of view and the worldly point of view. Its disciples failed to see that there was another and a wiser and better view-point. It pays quite as well in international affairs as in individual affairs to consider the moral side of questions. And they failed, finally, to realize the true conditions in Mexico and to see that only such a policy as the president's offered the hope of a permanent cure for a situation which it was to the interest of Europe as well as of the United States to bring to an end.

Though Mexico is not yet out of her troubles, Mr. Wilson has helped her forward mightily by peaceful means on the road toward permanent liberation and stable government. And every step which she takes in that direction will be as much for the benefit of other countries as for her own. Thus the policy which the old-fashioned builder of nations rejected promises to become the head of the corner with constructive statesmen of the future, and the despised diplomat amateur has rendered a double service to Mexico and the world—the establishment of a standard of peaceful diplomacy which, conserving practical and material interests, makes duty and obligation the first principle of the international code.

Currency Measure Good.

No one pretends that the currency bill is perfect. But its bitterest critics declare that it is "80 per cent good," and the most favorable commentator would not give the old banking and currency system a rating more than half as high. At the very worst, therefore, the new measure represents a net gain of 40 per cent, which is doing very well. Further reforms and improvements can follow as experience points the way.

Fable That Applies.

A small man in the United States senate who "pesters" the president reminds one of Aesop's fable of the kid on the roof who rallied at the wolf. "It isn't you," said the wolf, "but the roof that falls at me."

President Saw Clearly.

President Wilson said to Congress nearly a year ago: "We shall triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemies." The outcome seems to make those words a policy and a prophecy.

This Nation's Aim.

It is pleasant to hear compliments to the American flag from our Latin American friends. The mayor of Havana said in a banquet speech that the American flag was recognized by South America and adjacent countries as the symbol of a friend and helper. That is the way we wish the Latin Americans to look at it. We haven't the least notion of oppressing one of them, or of urging the Monroe doctrine in any way that is not as valuable to them as it is to us.